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Goblet d'Alviella maintained that man discovered that the plant came from the seeds, as a result of his placing seeds, along with other foods, in the tombs of the dead, and observing the subsequent growth. Later on he sacrificed victims to propitiate the fecundative powers of the earth.

ARAB LYING. The following characterization of the Arab *penchant* for not telling the truth is from a paper by Dr. G. Saint-Paul on the Tunisians (Bull. et Mém. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1902, v<sup>e</sup> s. vol. iii. p. 297): "Arab lying is exasperating. It is absurd and victorious. It triumphs easily over the critical sense and the habit of scientific reasoning. It is sometimes childish. Your native servants will never be taken unawares. You forbid one of them to smoke in your dining-room and you surprise him there with a cigarette in his mouth. 'You were smoking.' 'No.' 'I saw you.' 'Impossible.' 'You had a cigarette in your mouth; you are hiding it in your hand; there it is!' 'Then God put it in my hand.' . . . The native denies always. Taken red-handed he denies. Beneath blows he denies. Pain is sometimes powerless to make him confess, even at the point of death. This obstinacy is due in part to the high idea he has of his dignity; his pride forbids him a confession, because the avowal of his lying is infinitely humiliating in his eyes. The fear of 'losing face' is all powerful in him. To recognize a fault is more shameful than to have committed it. Hence the peculiar obstinacy of the native in denying, even when it would be to his interest to confess, an obstinacy not manifested in other ways.

"If the Arab confesses, it will be without witnesses. If you beat him, he will ask as a favor that no one see his punishment. The threat of a reprimand in public is very effective with young natives who are not vicious, and whom acquaintance with Europeans or Mussulmans of a loose sort has not deprived of their original characters."

But every one knows how hard it is for civilization, even in the Aryan peoples, to inculcate an absolute regard for truth. All races of man have those who believe that "smartness" consists in not being caught.

RUTHENIAN PROVERBS. The first part of Dr. Ivan Franko's "Galitch'ko-rus'ko narodnī pripovidki," a collection of Galician Ruthenian proverbs, appears as vol. x. (Lwow, 1901, viii+200 pp.) of the "Etnographistchnii Zbirnik." It contains entries under Abi-Vidati, the largest number (385) relating to Bog (God). The author estimates that the whole collection will make three or four volumes, each containing about three such parts as the one just published. The collection will include all Galician Ruthenian proverbs hitherto published, besides many others collected orally by the author himself and various other individuals. Place of collection and name of collector are added to each proverb, where these are known. Explanations are given wherever deemed necessary, and references made to such folk-ideas, customs, beliefs, legends, etc., as may have had to do with the origin of the proverbs. Analogical proverbs in other languages are generally indicated. Wherever possible the dialect form is recorded and variants indicated. In the preface a bibliography (pp. ii-viii) of proverb-